

JAN 16 1937

(Not approved)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C.

The following tentative program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Section 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this announcement is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payment and allowance herein set out are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and 85 percent participation. Assuming the foregoing appropriation to be made, the rates of payment and allowance may be increased or decreased not in excess of 10 percent, depending upon the extent of participation in any region.

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Bulletin No. 101

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made, in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of Section 7(a) of said act for 1937, in accordance with the following provisions of this North Central Region Bulletin No. 101.

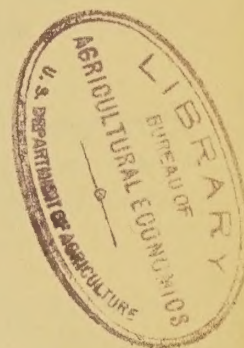
PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

NORTH CENTRAL REGION means the area included in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region.



AREA "A" means the area included in the following counties of the following States:

OHIO: Allen, Defiance, Fulton, Hancock, Henry, Lucas, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, Williams, Wood; Ashland, Crawford, Erie, Huron, Ottawa, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandott; Auglaize, Champaign, Clark, Darke, Hardin, Logan, Mercer, Miami, Shelby; Delaware, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Knox, Licking, Madison, Marion, Morrow, Pickaway, Ross, Union; Butler, Clinton, Greene, Montgomery, Preble, Warren; Highland, Pike, Scioto.

INDIANA: Benton, Jasper, Lake, La Porte, Newton, Porter, Pulaski, Starke, White; Carroll, Cass, Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, Marshall, Miami, St. Joseph, Wabash; Adams, Allen, Dekalb, Huntington, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben, Wells, Whitley; Clay, Fountain, Montgomery, Owen, Parke, Putnam, Tipecanoe, Vermillion, Vigo, Warren; Bartholomew, Boone, Clinton, Decatur, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Rush, Shelby, Tipton; Blackford, Delaware, Fayette, Henry, Jay, Randolph, Union, Wayne; Daviess, Gibson, Greene, Knox, Pike, Posey, Sullivan, Vanderburgh, Warrick; Monroe; Franklin.

MICHIGAN: Branch, Hillsdale, Lenawee, Monroe.

WISCONSIN: Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette; Dane, Green, Rock; Kenosha, Racine, Walworth.

MINNESOTA: Cottonwood, Jackson, Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock; Brown, Fairbault; Martin, Watonwan, Lac Qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Swift, Chippewa, Kandiyohi, Renville, Meeker, McLeod, Sibley, Nicollet, Carver, Scott, LeSueur, Dakota, Rice, Waseca, Steele, Freeborn, Goodhue, Dodge, Mower, Wabasha, Olmsted, Fillmore, Winona, Houston.

IOWA: All counties.

MISSOURI: Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Harrison, Holt, Nodaway, Platte, Ray, Worth; Adair, Carroll, Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Mercer, Putnam, Randolph, Schuyler, Sullivan; Audrain, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Marion, Monroe, Pike, Ralls, Scotland, Shelby; Bates, Cass, Cedar, Henry, Jackson, Johnson, Lafayette, St. Clair; Vernon, Boone, Callaway, Cooper, Howard, Pettis, Saline; Lincoln, Montgomery, St. Charles, Warren.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Brookings, Lake, McCook, Minnehaha, Moody; Bon Homme, Clay, Hutchinson, Lincoln, Turner, Union, Yankton.

ILLINOIS: All counties.

NEBRASKA: Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Knox, Madison, Pierce, Stanton, Thurston, Wayne; Greeley, Hall, Howard; Butler, Cass, Colfax, Dodge, Douglas, Hamilton, Lancaster, Merrick, Nance, Platte, Polk, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Washington, York; Clay, Fillmore, Gage, Jefferson, Johnson, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Richardson, Saline, Thayer.

AREA "B" means the area included in the following counties of Missouri: Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, and Stoddard.

AREA "C" means the area included in the following counties of Missouri: Howell, Oregon, Ozark, and Taney.

STATE COMMITTEE OR STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of persons designated for a State to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such State.

COUNTY COMMITTEE OR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE means the group of persons designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation. The term person shall also include, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof, and any other governmental agencies that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who owns farm land which is not rented to another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or who rents farm land from another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or who is purchasing farm land on instalments for cash or for a fixed commodity payment.

OPERATOR means a person who as owner or share-tenant is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

SHARE-TENANT means a person other than an owner or share-cropper who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share-tenant sublets a farm to another person and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share-tenants.

SHARE-CROPPER means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a proportionate share of a crop produced thereon or the proceeds thereof.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1937 as a single unit, with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that of any other land.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1937, excluding Resettlement Farms, Soil Conservation Farms, and farms operated in experimental counties.

GENERAL DIVERSION FARM means any farm which has a general soil depleting base of 20 acres or more.

GENERAL NON-DIVERSION FARM means any farm not a general diversion farm.

DRY LAND FARM means any farm, approved by the county committee, in designated counties in semi-arid areas upon which the old conserving acreage is no larger than the soil-conserving base and for which the operator states in writing to the county committee that there will be no new conserving acreage.

COTTON FARM means any share-rented farm or farm operated with the aid of share-croppers in Area B or in Area C which has a cotton base and on which cotton is grown in 1937.

SHARE-CROPPER FARM means any farm other than a cotton farm, operated with the aid of share-croppers in 1937.

CROPLAND means all farm land which is tillable, except land reverting to permanent pasture, and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to orchards and vineyards other than those abandoned.

NON-CROP PLOWABLE PASTURE means any non-crop land, other than land owned or controlled by the United States Government or an agency thereof or which could be brought under cultivation without clearing, draining or irrigating.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the number of acres obtained by subtracting the total soil-depleting base for the farm from the total number of acres of cropland in such farm.

1937 GENERAL ACREAGE means the total acreage, except any 1937 acreage of cotton and tobacco, classified as soil-depleting on the farm in 1937.

NEW CONSERVING ACREAGE means the acreage of cropland on the farm upon which there is a good stand of a soil-conserving crop as of the time of checking performance with the provisions of the 1937

Agricultural Conservation Program, which was seeded between November 1, 1936, and October 31, 1937, inclusive, and on which land no soil-depleting crop was planted for harvest as grain or hay in 1937, and the nurse crop, if any, was seeded at a rate not in excess of one-half the rate of seeding alone for grain and not harvested for grain or hay.

OLD CONSERVING ACREAGE means the acreage of cropland on the farm, which was seeded prior to November 1, 1936, and upon which there was a good stand of a soil-conserving crop on or after July 1, 1937, and on which land no soil-depleting crop was planted for harvest as grain or hay in 1937.

TOTAL CONSERVING ACREAGE means the sum of the new conserving acreage and the old conserving acreage.

ANIMAL UNIT means the unit of measurement of the number of livestock or the forage producing capacity of range land in terms of one cow, one horse, five sheep, or the equivalent thereof, for a period of twelve months.

DIVERSION PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base.

GENERAL CONSERVING PAYMENT means a payment for the increase or maintenance of soil-conserving acreage.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm which may be earned as a practice payment on such farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment made for the carrying out of such practices as are listed in Section 8 or Part IV.

--- PART II. ESTABLISHMENT OF LIMITS AND BASES

Section 1. County Limits: The following county limits will be established:

- (a) County Total Limit: There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for each county a total acreage of all soil-depleting crops which shall be known as the county limit. The sum of the individual total soil-depleting bases for farms in a county shall not exceed the county limit for such county. Such county limits shall be based upon land measurements obtained under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, the United States Census, the county limits established under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, and such other information as is available.

- (b) County Corn Limit: There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for each county in Area "D" a total acreage of corn which shall be known as the county corn limit. The sum of the individual corn acreage limits for farms in a county shall not exceed the county corn limit for such county.
- (c) County Cotton Limit: There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for each county in which cotton soil-depleting bases will be established, a total acreage of cotton which shall be known as the county cotton limit. The sum of the individual cotton soil-depleting bases shall not exceed the county cotton limit for such county.
- (d) County Tobacco Limit: There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for each county in which soil-depleting bases for any type of tobacco will be established, a total acreage of such type of tobacco which shall be known as the county limit for such type of tobacco. The sum of the individual soil-depleting bases for each type of tobacco shall not exceed the county limit for each such type of tobacco.
- (e) County Non-Crop Plowable Pasture Limit: There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for each county a total number of mature cattle or their equivalent which the non-crop plowable pasture land in such county will carry during the normal pasture season without supplemental feed, which shall be known as the County Non-Crop Plowable Pasture Limit. Such county limit shall be based on the sum of the acreages of non-crop pasture land reported in such county under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, and the normal number of mature cattle or their equivalent that such pasture will carry.

Section 2. Total Soil-Depleting Bases: There shall be established for each farm a total soil-depleting base. The sum of such total soil-depleting bases shall not exceed the county limit for such bases. The total soil-depleting base for a farm shall be the total soil-depleting base which was or could have been established for such farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program with such revisions and adjustments as are necessary to establish equity as between farms. When such revisions are necessary, the county committee shall establish the average relationship between soil-depleting crops and cropland for the community and shall consider such average relationship and the type of soil, topography, and productivity on such farm in establishing such total soil-depleting base.

Section 3. Soil-Depleting Bases for Cotton and Tobacco:

There may be established, as part of the total soil-depleting base, a cotton soil-depleting base, and a separate soil-depleting base for Burley, dark air-cured and cigar leaf tobaccos, respectively. The sum of the cotton soil-depleting bases established in a county shall not exceed the county cotton limit. The sum of the soil-depleting bases for each type of tobacco shall not exceed the county limit for such type of tobacco. Any cotton and tobacco soil-depleting bases shall be established in accordance with the instructions relating to the establishment of such bases.

Section 4. General Soil-Depleting Base: The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall be the difference between the total soil-depleting base for such farm and the sum of any cotton and tobacco soil-depleting bases for such farm.

Section 5. Soil-Conserving Base: The soil-conserving base for any farm shall be the difference between the total cropland on the farm and the total soil-depleting base for such farm.

Section 6. Corn Acreage Limit: There shall be established for each farm in Area "D" a corn acreage limit. The sum of the individual corn acreage limits shall not exceed the county corn limit. The corn acreage limit for any farm in Area "D" shall represent for the farm the highest acreage which may be planted to corn without deduction from any payments that would otherwise be made. In assigning corn acreage limits, the county committee should establish the average relationship between land which has been planted to corn and cropland for the community and take it into account as well as the productivity, topography, and type of soil on each farm in the county.

Section 7. Appeals: Any person who has reason to believe that any soil-depleting base, corn acreage limit, or grazing capacity established for such person's farm is not equitable, may request the county committee to reconsider its recommendations. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with the instructions relating to such appeals.

PART III. CLASSIFICATION OF FARM LAND.

The use of farm land in 1937 shall be classified as either soil-depleting, soil-conserving, or neutral, as set forth in this Part III. If any acreage on the farm is used for the production of interplanted crops, the actual acreage of each interplanted crop shall be classified as set forth in this Part III.

Section 1. Soil-Depleting: Farm land devoted to the crops and uses specified in this Section 1 shall be classified as soil-depleting:

(a) Land planted in 1937 to the following crops:

1. Corn (field, sweet, and popcorn).
2. Grain sorghums and sweet sorghums.
3. Cotton.
4. Tobacco.
5. Sugar beets.
6. Rice.
7. Field beans.
8. Canning peas.
9. Hemp.
10. Cultivated sunflowers.
11. Truck and vegetable crops.
12. Melons and strawberries.
13. Bulbs and flowers.
14. Wheat, including wheat planted in 1936 for harvest in 1937, but excluding wheat planted in 1937 for harvest in 1938.
15. Broomcorn.
16. Flax.

(b) Land used in 1937 for the production of the following crops:

1. Small grains (oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, emmer, speltz, and grain mixtures) for grain.
2. Millet or sudan grass for seed.
3. Soybeans for grain or seed except in Area "B".
4. Soybeans for crushing.
5. Cowpeas for grain or seed except in Area "B".
6. Field peas for grain or seed.
7. Rape.
8. Melons and strawberries.
9. Bulbs and flowers.

(c) The acreage by which the total of (1) the acreage planted to any of the following crops and used as specified herein and (2) the acreage of idle cropland exceeds the acreage obtained by subtracting the old conserving acreage from the soil-conserving base:

1. Small grains (oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, emmer, speltz, and grain mixtures) not harvested for grain.

2. Soybeans and cowpeas not harvested as grain or seed except in Area "B".
3. Field peas not harvested as grain or seed.
4. Rape not harvested.

Section 2. Soil-Conserving: Cropland in 1937 not used as set forth in Section 1 of this Part III and devoted to the crops and uses specified in this Section 2 shall be classified as soil-conserving.

- (a) Cropland upon which there is a good stand which would normally survive the winter of 1937-38, of any of the following crops seeded between November 1, 1936 and October 31, 1937, inclusive, as of the time of checking performance with the provisions of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, provided, the nurse crop, if any, was seeded at a rate not in excess of one-half the rate of seeding alone for grain and not harvested for grain or hay, and cropland upon which there was a good stand on or after July 1, 1937 of any of the following crops seeded before November 1, 1936:

1. Perennial legumes: alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, and white clover.
2. Perennial grasses: bluegrass, Dallis, timothy, redtop, orchard grass, Bermuda grass, carpet grass, bromegrass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, grama grasses, buffalo grass, bluestem grasses, Koeleria, perennial ryegrass, meadow fescue.
3. Biennial legumes: sweet, red, alsike, and mammoth clovers.
4. Crotalaria, annual sweet clover, lespedeza.
5. Mixtures of legumes listed under items 1, 3, and 4 of this subsection (a), or mixtures of such legumes and the grasses listed under item 2 of this subsection (a).
6. Soybeans and cowpeas in Area "B", except soybeans for crushing.
7. Trees, other than fruit trees, planted since January 1, 1934.

- (b) Cropland used as follows:

1. Incorporation into the soil as green manure by plowing or disking of a good vegetative growth of soybeans and followed by a winter cover crop where the land is subject to erosion.

Section 3. Neutral: Farm land devoted to the crops and uses specified in this Section 3 shall be classified as neutral:

- (a) Farm land used in 1937 for the following purposes:

1. Summer fallow, if first cultivated before June 1, 1937, and properly cultivated thereafter in such manner as to prevent wind and water erosion and weed growth.
2. Vineyards, orchards, production of fruits, nuts, and nursery stock.
3. Seeded in 1937 to a crop specified in subsection (a) of Section 2 of this Part III, in accordance with good farming practices, upon which, due to uncontrollable natural causes, there is not a good stand which will normally survive the winter of 1937-38, provided, the nurse crop, if any, was seeded at one-half the rate of seeding alone for grain and not harvested for grain or hay.
4. Waste land, roads, lanes, lots, yards, land reverting to permanent pasture, and noncrop woodland.

(b) The acreage of the total of (1) the acreage planted to any of the following crops and used as specified herein and (2) the acreage of idle cropland not in excess of the acreage obtained by subtracting the old conserving acreage from the soil-conserving base:

1. Small grains (oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, emmer, speltz, and grain mixtures) not harvested for grain.
2. Soybeans and cowpeas not harvested as grain or seed except in Area "B".
3. Field peas not harvested as grain or seed.
4. Rape not harvested.

PART IV. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

In connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the North Central Region, payments will be made in the amounts and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth:

Section 1. General Diversion Payment: For any General Diversion Farm, payment will be made for each acre not in excess of 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base, by which the 1937 general acreage is less than the general soil-depleting base. The rate per acre for general diversion payments is an average of \$6.00 per acre for the United States varying among States, counties, and individual farms as the productivity of cropland on all such farms varies. On farms in Area "A" the rate thus determined shall be increased 5 percent.

Section 2. Cotton Diversion Payment: For any farm which has a cotton soil-depleting base, payment will be made for each acre, not in excess of 35 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base, diverted from the cotton soil-depleting base to the production of soil-conserving crops. The rate per acre for diversion from the cotton soil-depleting base to the production of soil-conserving crops shall be the result obtained by multiplying the number of pounds representing the normal yield per acre of cotton for the farm by five cents.

Section 3. Tobacco Diversion Payment: For any farm which has a tobacco soil-depleting base, payments will be made for each acre, not in excess of 25 percent of the soil-depleting base established for Burley or cigar-leaf tobacco, and not in excess of 30 percent of the dark air-cured tobacco soil-depleting base, diverted from the soil-depleting base for a specified type of tobacco to the production of soil-conserving crops. The rate per acre for diversion from any tobacco soil-depleting base to the production of soil-conserving crops shall be the result obtained by multiplying the number of pounds representing the normal yield per acre of the specified type of tobacco for the farm, in the case of Burley tobacco by 5 cents; in the case of dark air-cured tobacco by 3 1/2 cents; and in the case of cigar leaf tobacco by 3 cents.

Section 4. Sugar Beet Payment: Payment will be made with respect to any farm on which sugar beets are grown in 1937 in an amount per acre equal to 12 1/2 cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar beets for the farm. Such payment shall be made, not in excess of the acreage allotment of sugar beets for the farm, on the number of acres of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1937 in accordance with good farming practices specified by the Secretary.

The acreage allotment for any farm with respect to which the sugar beet payment will be made will be the acreage of sugar beets on such farm, unless the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event that the estimated total acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the acreage of sugar beets on such farm which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 1,550,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the estimated total of the acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1937. Such percentage of the acreage of sugar beets on the farm shall become the acreage allotment for sugar beets for such farm.

Section 5. Rice Payment: Payment will be made with respect to any farm on which rice is grown in 1937 in an amount determined

in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the bulletins heretofore or which may hereafter be issued relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region, and the provisions concerning rice contained in bulletins heretofore or which may hereafter be issued relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Southern Region.

Section 6. General Conserving Payment: For any General Diversion Farm, payment will be made, not in excess of the number of acres for which payment is made under Section 1 of this Part IV, for each acre of the acreage computed as follows:

- (a) Add to the new soil-conserving acreage the old conserving acreage in excess of the soil-conserving base, and
- (b) Subtract from the sum obtained under (a) the sum of the diverted cotton and tobacco acreage for which payment is made.

The rate per acre of General Soil-Conserving Payments is an average of \$3.00 per acre for the United States varying among States, counties, and individual farms as the productivity of cropland on all such farms varies. On farms in Area "D" the rate thus determined shall be increased 5 percent.

Section 7. Soil-Building Allowances.

- (a) The soil-building allowance for all General Diversion Farms and for all other farms for which a cotton or tobacco soil-depleting base is established shall be computed as follows:
 - (1) \$1.00 for each acre in the soil-conserving base.
 - (2) \$1.00 for each acre for which diversion payments are made.
 - (3) \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937.
 - (4) \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
 - (5) \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which more than one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
 - (6) Fifty cents for each animal unit in excess of five which the noncrop plowable pasture on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.
 - (7) The sum of (1) to (6), inclusive, less \$1.00 for each

acre of idle cropland classified as neutral on the farm in 1937, shall be the practice allowance for such farm unless such result is less than \$10.00, in which event \$10.00 will be the practice allowance for such farm. The number of acres of idle cropland classified as neutral shall be determined as follows:

- (a-1) Subtract the old soil conserving acreage from the soil conserving base.
- (a-2) Subtract the new soil conserving acreage in excess of an acreage equal to the diversion for which payment is made, from the result obtained under item (a-1).
- (a-3) Subtract the acreage other than idle cropland classified as neutral under Item (b) of Section 3 of Part III from the result obtained under item (a-2).
- (b) The soil-building allowance for all General Non Diversion Farms for which no cotton or tobacco soil-depleting base is established shall be computed by multiplying the total acreage of cropland on the farm by eighty cents. This rate is an average for the United States and will vary for the North Central Region as the productivity of all the cropland in such Region varies from the productivity of all the cropland in the United States. If the result of multiplying the total acreage of cropland on the farm by the rate is less than \$20.00, the practice allowance for such farm shall be \$20.00.
- (c) The soil-building allowance for all Dryland Farms shall be computed as follows:
 - (1) \$1.00 for each acre in the soil-conserving base.
 - (2) \$1.00 for each acre for which diversion payments are made.
 - (3) \$3.00 for each acre for which general diversion payments are made. This rate is an average for the United States and will vary among States, counties, and individual farms as the productivity of all such farms varies.
 - (4) \$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937.

- (5) \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
- (6) \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which more than one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
- (7) Fifty cents for each animal unit in excess of five which the noncrop plowable pasture on the farm will carry during the normal pasture season.
- (8) The sum of (1) to (6), inclusive, less \$1.00 for each acre of idle cropland classified as neutral on the farm in 1937, shall be the practice allowance for such farm unless such result is less than \$10.00, in which event \$10.00 will be the practice allowance for such farm.

Section 8. Soil-Building Payments: Payments will be made, not in excess of the soil-building allowance, for the carrying out of the practices listed herein. To be eligible for soil-building payments, the practices listed herein must be carried out by such methods and with such kinds and quantities of adapted seeds, trees, and other materials as conform to good farming practice. All practices for which payment is to be made must have been completed between November 1, 1936, and October 31, 1937, inclusive. Proof of performance of any practice shall consist of satisfactory evidence that the practice was completed in accordance with the conditions specified.

(a) Practices Applicable to All Farms:

- (1) New seedings of perennial legumes (alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, and white clover) on cropland -- \$2.00 per acre.
- (2) New seedings of perennial grasses (Dallis, lespedeza, orchard grass, Bermuda grass, carpet grass, brome grass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, bluestem grasses, Koeleria, perennial rye-grass, and meadow fescue) on cropland or noncrop pasture land -- \$1.50 per acre.
- (3) New seedings of biennial legumes (red, alsike, and mammoth clovers) -- \$1.50 per acre.
- (4) New seedings of crotonaria, biennial sweet clover, annual sweet clover -- \$1.00 per acre.
- (5) Mixture of legumes listed under items (1), (3), and (4) of this subsection (a) or mixtures of such legumes and the grasses listed under item

- (2) of this subsection (a) -- \$1.25 per acre; provided, not less than 50 percent of any such mixture is legume seed.
- (6) New seedings of reedtop, reed, canary grass, timothy on cropland or noncrop pasture land -- \$0.75 per acre.
- (7) Application of ground limestone or its equivalent on cropland or on noncrop pasture land -- \$1.25 per ton.
- (The ground limestone should not be coarser than that obtained by grinding calcareous or dolomitic limestone so that not less than 90 percent with all finer particles obtained in the grinding process included will pass through a 10-mesh sieve. It must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 90 percent of calcium carbonate. Equivalents of a ton of ground limestone are: 1400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl; 1 1/2 cubic yards of sugar beet refuse lime; 1 1/2 cubic yards of calcium carbide refuse lime; 1 1/2 cubic yards of paper mill refuse lime; 2 cubic yards of commercial wood ashes; 1000 pounds of commercial burnt lime; 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay; 1 1/2 cubic yards of water softening process refuse lime; 1 ton of agricultural limestone meal; 1500 pounds of agricultural ground limestone; 1400 pounds of pulverized limestone; 2750 pounds of limestone screenings; 1000 pounds of finely ground limestone.)
- (8) Application of rock phosphate or basic slag on cropland or noncrop pasture land -- \$2.25 per 500 lbs.
- (9) Planting and protection of forest trees on cropland or noncrop pasture land in accordance with good tree culture practice -- \$7.50 per acre.
- (10) Planting and protection of trees for windbreak or shelterbelt purposes in accordance with good tree culture practice -- \$7.50 per acre.
- (11) Terracing in 1937 in accordance with good terracing practices -- \$.40 per hundred feet, not in excess of \$2.00 per acre. Provided (1) the county committee after inspection has determined the acreage on the

farm upon which terracing was practicable, (2) the county committee has approved in writing the terracing of such acreage. The area protected by terracing shall be all the land lying between the terraces plus (1) the area of a strip of land lying above the uphill terrace equal in length to such terrace and equal in width to the average terrace interval plus (2) the area of a strip of land lying below the downhill terrace equal in length to such terrace and equal in width to the average terrace interval.

- (12) Nongrazing of noncrop plowable pasture for entire season in areas designated and subject to the approval of the county committee -- \$0.40 per acre. Such pastures must be fenced and such fence must be maintained to prevent entry of livestock.

(b) Practices applicable only to dryland farms:

- (1) Summer Fallow -- \$2.00 per acre. Provided, (1) The first tillage operation is completed before June 1, 1937; (2) sufficient tillage operations are made to prevent weed growth and conserve moisture; (3) the slope on the land to be fallowed is not in excess of 8 percent; (4) the land on slope from 3 to 8 percent is listed on the contour; (5) the land is seeded in the fall to a cover crop, or lister ridges are left over the winter to prevent wind erosion; (6) on light sandy land the fallow is in alternate strips with crops of approximately the same width not less than 3 rods or more than 20 rods in width, running at right-angles to prevailing winds.
- (2) Growing in 1937 of small grain and row crops in alternate strips, or cultivation of fallow and growing of crops in alternate strips; such strips to be approximately the same width, not less than 3 rods and not more than 20 rods in width running at right angles to the prevailing winds, provided, the stubble, or the normal growth of stalks are left on the strips devoted to crops in such a manner as to check wind erosion. Payment for the area stripped -- \$0.50 per acre.
- (3) Planting and protection of trees for wind-break or shelterbelt purposes in accordance

with good tree culture practice -- \$10.00 per acre.

- (4) Cultivating and maintaining by replanting if necessary a full stand of trees planted on cropland or noncropland between January 1, 1934, and November 1, 1936 -- \$4.00 per acre.
- (5) Construction of contour furrows on permanent farm pasture land, except permanent farm pasture land that is sandy and porous enough to absorb normal precipitation; provided, the contour furrows are constructed on the contour level, not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet, and intervals between the furrows are not more than 25 feet, payment for the area contoured -- \$0.50 per acre.
- (6) Restoring to native grass noncropland which has been plowed at least once during the past 10 years, which in accordance with good farming practices should be permanently devoted to grass -- \$0.20 per acre. Provided: (1) the operator and owner has designated the acreage and has stated in writing his or their intention to let such acreage go back to grass; (2) written approval has been obtained from the county committee; and (3) such land is not pastured or tilled in 1937.

(c) Practices applicable only to land in commercial orchards and vineyards and land used for the production of nuts and bush fruits:

- (1) Incorporation into the soil by plowing or discing between March 1, 1937, and July 1, 1937, inclusive, of a good vegetative growth of any of the following winter cover crops, provided such crop has attained at least sixty days' growth and is not pastured or harvested for grain or hay: Rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, annual grasses, mixtures of these or mixtures of any of these with legumes or grasses -- \$1.00 per acre.
- (2) New seeding of any of the crops listed under item (1) of this subsection (c) -- \$0.50 per acre. Provided; (1) There is a good vegetative growth of such crops on the land as of the date as of which performance is checked, and (2) Such crops are not pastured or harvested for grain or hay.

- (3) Application for air dryweight mulching material -- \$0.75 per ton. Provided, (1) not less than three and not more than five tons are applied, and (2) all materials produced on such land from interplanted crops are left thereon.
- (d) Practices applicable only to cropland used for the growing of commercial vegetable crops:
 - (1) Incorporation into the soil as green manure by plowing or disking of a good and the entire vegetative growth of any of the following crops grown on cropland, provided such crop has attained at least sixty days' growth: Rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, annual grasses, or legumes, mixtures of these, or corn sown broadcast, seeded following the harvesting of any commercial truck crop -- \$1.00 per acre.
 - (2) New seeding of any of the crops listed under item (1) of this subsection (d) except corn sown broadcast and rye following the harvesting of any commercial truck crop -- \$0.50 per acre. Provided; (1) such crop has attained a good vegetative growth as of the date on which performance is checked, and (2) such crop is not pastured or harvested for grain or hay.

Section 9. Division of Payments: Any share of payments shall be computed without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor. If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm, for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants or sharecroppers would be entitled if the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part. All payments shall be divided as follows:

- (a) All diversion, general conserving, and soil-building payments made with respect to a farm not a share-cropper farm or a cotton farm shall be divided among owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the principal soil-depleting crop, or the proceeds thereof, is divided under their lease or operating agreement. The term, "principal soil-depleting crop", as used herein, means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted.

For the purpose of this Section 9, all small grains shall be considered as one crop. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage than any other soil-depleting crop on the farm, the principal soil-depleting crop shall be the soil-depleting crop on the farm which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located. If no soil-depleting crop is planted on the farm in 1937, all payments shall be divided equally between the share-tenant and owner of such farm.

- (b) All sugar beet payments made with respect to a farm not a share-cropper farm or a cotton farm shall be divided among the owners and share-tenants in the same proportion as the sugar beets, or the proceeds thereof, are divided under their lease or operating agreement.
- (c) On cotton farms the division of all payments, except practice payments, shall be divided as such payments are divided in the Southern Region.
- (d) On sharecropper farms the division of all payments, except soil-building payments, shall be divided among the persons who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such persons are entitled to share in 1937 in these soil-depleting crops, or the proceeds thereof, with respect to which such payments are made.
- (e) On cotton farms and on sharecropper farms soil-building payments shall be made to the eligible owner, share-tenant, or share-cropper whom the county committee determines, under instructions issued by the Secretary, has incurred the expense in 1937 with respect to practices for which the soil-building payment is to be made; where two or more persons are thus determined by the county committee to have incurred the expense in 1937 with respect to such practices, the soil-building payments shall be divided equally between such persons.

Section 10. Deduction Where Sum of Old Conserving Acreage In Excess of the Soil-Conserving Base and New Conserving Acreage is Less Than Acreage for Which Cotton and Tobacco Diversion Payments are Made: If a person owns, operates, or is a share-cropper on any farm which has a cotton or tobacco soil-depleting base, and if the sum of (1) the old conserving acreage in excess of the soil-conserving base and (2) the new conserving acreage, is less than the acreage for which cotton and tobacco diversion payments are made, a deduction will be made from any other payments which would otherwise be made to such person with respect to such farm at the rate of \$3.00 per acre for each acre by which the sum of (1) the old conserving acreage in excess of the soil-conserving base and (2) the new conserving acreage, is less than the acreage for which cotton and tobacco diversion payments are made. Such deduction shall be computed as follows:

- (a) If the farm is not a sharecropper farm or a cotton farm, multiply the difference between the sum of (1) the acre-

age of old conserving acreage in excess of the soil-conserving base and (2) the new conserving acreage and the sum of the cotton and tobacco acreage for which payment is made by \$3.00, and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage determined for such person under Section 9(a) of this Part IV.

- (b) If the farm is a cotton farm or a sharecropper farm, multiply the difference between the sum of (1) the acreage of old conserving acreage in excess of the soil conserving base and (2) the new conserving acreage and the sum of the cotton and tobacco acreage for which payment is made by \$3.00 and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage that the sum of all payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the sum of all payments computed for such farm.

Section 11. Deduction for Increase of 1937 Corn Acreage over Corn Acreage Limit: If a person owns, operates, or is a sharecropper on a farm for which a corn acreage limit is established and if the 1937 acreage of corn on such farm is in excess of the corn acreage limit for such farm, a deduction will be made for any payments which would otherwise be made to such person with respect to such farm in an amount computed as follows:

- (a) If the farm is not a sharecropper farm or a cotton farm, multiply the difference between the 1937 corn acreage and the corn acreage limit for such farm by the rate determined for such farm under Section 1 of this Part IV and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage determined for such person under Section 9(a) of this Part IV.
- (b) If a farm is a cotton farm or a sharecropper farm, multiply the difference between the 1937 corn acreage and the corn acreage limit for such farm by the rate determined for such farm under Section 1 of Part IV and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage that the sum of all payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the sum of all payments computed for such farm.

Section 12. Deduction for Increase of 1937 General Acreage over General Soil-Depleting Base on General Diversion Farms: If a person owns, operates, or is a sharecropper on a general diversion farm, and if the 1937 general acreage is in excess of the general soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from any payments which would otherwise be made to such person with respect to such farm in an amount computed as follows:

- (a) If the farm is not a sharecropper farm or a cotton farm, multiply the difference between the 1937 general acreage and the general soil-depleting base for such farm by the rate determined for such farm under Section 1 of this Part IV and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage determined for such person under Section 9(a) of this Part IV.

- (b) If the farm is a cotton farm or a sharecropper farm, multiply the difference between the 1937 general acreage and the general soil-depleting base for such farm by the rate determined for such farm under Section 1 of this Part IV and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage that the sum of all payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the sum of all payments computed for such farm.

Section 13. Deduction for Increase of 1937 General Acreage over Twenty Acres on General Non Diversion Farms: If a person owns, operates, or is a sharecropper on a general non diversion farm, and if the 1937 general acreage is in excess of twenty acres, a deduction will be made from any payments which would otherwise be made to such person with respect to such farm in an amount computed as follows:

- (a) If the farm is not a sharecropper farm or a cotton farm, multiply the difference between the 1937 general acreage and twenty acres by the rate which could be determined for such farm under Section 1 of this Part IV if such farm were a general diversion farm and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage determined for such person under Section 9 (a) of this Part IV.
- (b) If the farm is a cotton farm or a sharecropper farm, multiply the difference between the 1937 general acreage and twenty acres by the rate which could be determined for such farm under Section 1 of this Part IV if such farm were a general diversion farm and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage that the sum of all payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the sum of all payments computed for such farm.

Section 14. Deduction for Increase of 1937 Cotton Acreage over Cotton Soil-Depleting Base: If a person owns, operates, or is a sharecropper on a farm, and if the 1937 Cotton Acreage is in excess of the cotton soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from any payments which would otherwise be made to such person with respect to such farm in an amount computed as follows:

- (a) If the farm is not a sharecropper farm or a cotton farm multiply the difference between the 1937 cotton acreage and the cotton soil depleting base by the rate determined for such farm under Section 2 of this Part IV and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage determined for such person under Section 9(a) of this Part IV. If no rate has been determined for the farm under Section 2 of this Part IV, the rate to be applied will be computed by multiplying the number of pounds representing the average county yield of cotton per acre by the farm's productivity index of crops in the general soil-depleting base, and multiplying this result by 5 cents.
- (b) If the farm is a cotton farm or a share cropper farm mul-

multiply the difference between the 1937 cotton acreage and the cotton soil-depleting base by the rate determined for such farm under Section 2 of this Part IV and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage that the sum of all payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the sum of all payments computed for such farm. If no rate has been determined for the farm under Section 2 of this Part IV the rate to be applied will be computed by multiplying the number of pounds representing the average county yield of cotton per acre by the farm's productivity index of crops in the general soil-depleting base, and multiplying this result by 5 cents.

Section 15. Deduction for Increase of 1937 Tobacco Acreage over the Tobacco Soil-Depleting Base: If a person owns, operates, or is a sharecropper on a farm and if the 1937 acreage of a specified type of tobacco is in excess of the soil-depleting base for such type of tobacco, a deduction will be made from any payments which would otherwise be made to such person with respect to such farm in an amount computed as follows:

- (a) If the farm is not a sharecropper farm or a cotton farm, multiply the difference between the 1937 acreage of the specified type of tobacco and the soil-depleting base for such type of tobacco by the rate determined for such farm for such type of tobacco under Section 3 of this Part IV and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage determined for such person under section 9(a) of this Part IV. If no rate has been determined for the farm under Section 3 of this Part IV, for the type of tobacco of which there is an excess, the rate to be applied for such type of tobacco will be computed by multiplying the number of pounds representing the average county yield per acre of such kind of tobacco by the farm's productivity index of crops in the general soil-depleting base, and multiplying this result in the case of Burley tobacco by 5 cents; in the case of dark air-cured tobacco by 3 1/2 cents; and in the case of cigar leaf tobacco by 3 cents.
- (b) If the farm is a cotton farm operated with sharecroppers or a sharecropper farm, multiply the difference between the 1937 acreage of the specified type of tobacco and the soil-depleting base for such type of tobacco by the rate determined for such farm for such type of tobacco under Section 3 of this Part IV and multiply the result so obtained by the percentage that the sum of all payments computed for such person with respect to such farm is of the sum of all payments computed for such farm. If no rate has been determined for the farm under Section 3 of this Part IV for the type of tobacco of which there is an excess, the rate to be applied for such type of tobacco will be computed by multiplying the number of pounds representing the average county yield per acre of such type of tobacco by the farm's productivity index of crops in the general soil-depleting base, and multiplying this result in the case of Burley

tobacco by 5 cents; in the case of dark air-cured tobacco by $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents; and in the case of cigar leaf tobacco by 3 cents.

Section 16. Adjustment in Rates: The rates specified in this Part IV are based upon an estimate of available funds and an estimate of approximately 85 percent participation by farmers. If participation in the North Central Region exceeds that estimated for such region, all the rates specified in this Part IV for such region may be reduced pro rata. If participation in the North Central Region is less than the estimate for such region, the rates may be increased pro rata. In no case will the rates be increased or decreased by more than 10 percent.

Section 17. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes: All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to any farm may be withheld if any rotation, cropping, or other practices are adopted on the farm, which practices the Secretary determines tend to defeat the purposes of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Section 18. Association Expenses: In computing payments hereunder there shall be deducted from any payment to any person with respect to a farm or farms in a county all or such part as shall, under rules prescribed by the Secretary, be determined to be such person's pro-rata share of the estimated administrative expenses incurred and to be incurred by the County Agricultural Conservation Association of the county in which such farm or farms are located, in cooperating in carrying out in such county the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. As provided in the Articles of Association, as amended, any person who previously has not become a member of the County Agricultural Conservation Association of the county in which his farm or farms are located shall become a member thereof by virtue of his signing an application for payment with respect to such farm or farms.

PART V - Range Lands.

Section 1.-- Definitions. As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in its application to range lands in the North Central Region, the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed:

RANGE LAND means any land other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government or any agency thereof, which produces forage without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to sustain one animal unit for a period of twelve months.

RANCHING UNIT means all land used by an operator in 1937 as a single unit for the production of livestock primarily by grazing such livestock on range land, with buildings, corrals, workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other ranching unit.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner, or lessee (either cash or share), operates a ranching unit for the duration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. Any ranch operator is eligible to make an application

for the establishment of grazing capacity. Where there is more than one ranch operator of a ranching unit all such ranch operators shall make application for the establishment of such grazing capacity.

ANIMAL UNIT means the unit of measurement of the number of livestock or of the forage-producing capacity of range land in terms of one cow, one horse, five sheep, or the equivalent thereof, for a period of twelve months.

RANGE ALLOWANCE means the largest amount on any ranching unit that may be obtained for range conservation practices.

GRAZING CAPACITY means the number of animal units established for the range land on a ranching unit as the number of animal units which such range land will sustain for a period of years without decreasing the stand of grass or other grazing vegetation and without injury to the forage and tree growth on such range land.

DEFERRED GRAZING means withholding from grazing a portion of the range land in a ranching unit during a period from the time growth starts in the spring until seed has matured in the fall, for the purpose of permitting natural reseeding of native grasses.

COUNTY RANGE INSPECTOR means a person selected by the county committee and approved by the State Committee to appraise and recommend grazing capacity and practices, and to inspect performance on any range land.

Section 2.-- County Grazing Capacity Limit. There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in each county containing range land the average grazing capacity of such range land. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for the range land in any county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such county.

Section 3.-- Grazing Capacity. There shall be established for any range land for which an application for the establishment of grazing capacity is received, the grazing capacity of such range land. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for all range land in a county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such county. Such grazing capacity for individual range land shall be established by taking into account the following factors: (a) composition, palatability, and density of vegetative growth; (b) climatic fluctuations; (c) distribution and character of watering facilities; (d) topographic features; (e) classes of livestock which have utilized such range land; (f) presence or absence of rodents and poisonous plant infestations; (g) previous use; and (h) fences.

Section 4.-- Appeals. Any person who has reason to believe that any grazing capacity established for such person's range land is not equitable may request the county committee to reconsider its recommendations. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with the instructions relating to such appeals.

Section 5.-- Range Building Allowance. The range building allowance for a ranching unit shall be equal to an amount obtained by multiplying the grazing capacity by \$1.50.

Section 6.-- Range Building Practices. Payments will be made, not in excess of the range building allowance, for the carrying out on range land of range building practices listed herein. No payment will be made for any range building practices unless the county committee prior to the beginning of such practices has given its written approval and has determined that such practices will tend to effectuate the purposes of the act.

- (a) Construction of contour furrows on land not sandy and porous enough to absorb normal precipitation -- \$0.50 per acre: provided, the furrows are constructed on the contour level not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, dammed at intervals of not more than 100 feet, and the intervals between the furrows are not more than 25 feet.
- (b) Construction of reservoirs and dams -- \$0.15 per cubic yard of fill for such construction: provided, spillways are made adequate to prevent dams from washing out under normal rainfall.
- (c) Nongrazing on 25 percent of the range land on the ranching unit from May 1 to September 30, 1937, inclusive -- 50 percent of the allowance for range land for such ranching unit. Where an acreage less than 25 percent of the total range land on a ranching unit is kept free of grazing from May 1 to September 30, 1937, inclusive -- 50 percent of the allowance for range land for such ranching unit multiplied by the percentage that the nongrazing acreage is of the acreage equivalent to 25 percent of the total range land in such ranching unit. In all cases of nongrazing (1) the area to be kept free of grazing is to be fenced and the fence is to be maintained sufficiently to prevent entry of livestock, and (2) the remaining range land in such ranching unit to be pastured is not pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass and will not injure the range, forage, tree growth, or watershed.
- (d) Planting of trees on the range between November 1, 1936, and October 31, 1937, inclusive -- \$10.00 per acre: provided, (1) the number, kind, and age of trees planted and the methods of planting and growing of such trees are in accordance with good tree planting practice; (2) the acreage planted to trees is fenced and the fence is maintained sufficiently to prevent entry of livestock (3) there is a stand of at least 200 live trees per acre on the date as of which final inspection is made.
- (e) Cultivating and maintaining, by replacing if necessary, a stand of at least 200 trees planted on the range between January 1, 1934, and October 31, 1936, inclusive -- \$4.00 per acre.

Section 7.-- Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes. All or any part of any range practice payment which otherwise would be made with respect to any ranching unit may be withheld if any grazing or other practices are adopted on the ranching unit, which practices the Secretary determines tend to defeat the purpose of the 1937 range program.

